

The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7503.—VOL. XLV.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th instant, at New Town, Urana, the wife of Cyrus F. Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 14th instant, at her residence, George-street, South, the wife of C. P. Rogers, of a son.

On the 15th instant, at her residence, Burmunda, Troy, Latrobe, Mrs. J. W. Croker, of a daughter.

On Monday, the 16th instant, at Kyle, Mrs. D. Henry, of a son.

On Wednesday, 18th June, at her residence, Prospect, Mrs. Thomas Moliner, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th instant, the Rev. F. H. H. Mr. John Otton, junior, Regis, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Otton, Regis.

On the 17th instant, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. R. Alcock, Mr. John, son of Mr. John Alcock, youngest son of Mr. William Alcock, of Pitt-street, Sydney.

DEATHS.

Lost, on the night of Tuesday, the 1st April, in the Mars River, from the bark to Brazil, Mr. John Otton, junior, brother of the Rev. F. H. H. Mr. John Otton, junior, Regis, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Otton, Regis.

On the 18th instant, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. R. Alcock, Mr. John, son of Mr. John Alcock, youngest son of Mr. William Alcock, of Pitt-street, Sydney.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Al clipper barque *SEABEAST*, 800 tons burthen, from BOMBAY, 1200 tons, 275 horse power, R. M. METHEVEN, Commander, will be despatched for GALLE, with His Majesty's mails, passengers, species, and cargo, on TUESDAY, the 22nd July, 1861, at 2 p.m., and will call at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

For particulars, regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to J. H. MOORE, Agent, Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 23rd June.

TEAM IN NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, & SOUTHERN PORTS.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's S. S. AIRDALE, JAMES BOWDEN, commander, will be despatched for Nelson, Picton, and Wellington on 24th June, taking cargo and passengers for Picton, the Bluff, and Taranaki.

The cabin and saloon of this vessel are now replete with every comfort.

Free goods can be sent out at once; bonded on Wednesday morning. No goods received after Wednesday evening.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Granville Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

June 20.

H. F. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—THE PORTER, TO-MORROW (Wednesday)

WORCESTER, 7 a.m.

THE CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TO-MORROW (Wednesday), NIGHT, at 11.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

To MELBOURNE, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY—RANGATIRA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

To EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY—RANGATIRA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

To TOWNSVILLE, TO-NIGHT, 7.

CLARENCE TOWN—ILLALONG, THURSDAY, at 7 a.m.

BRISBANE (not for Passengers only)—TELEGRAPHED THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5.

To ROCKHAMPTON—BOOMERANG, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5.

We can be had at 4 p.m.

From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—THE BRISBANE and the IPSWICH daily.

From BRISBANE to MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON—CLARENCE, 7th and 21st July.

J. G. GOLLAN, pro manager.

A. S. N. Company's Wharf, Swan-street.

MANY BEACH STEAMERS. THIS DAY.—Far, 1a; children 6d.—PHANTOM leaves Circular Quay, Woolloomooloo, Manly 10.15, 2.15, 4.15, 8.15, 12.00, 4.00. S. H. WILSON, agent.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG.—THIS NIGHT, at 11.

SHALLOHAVEN.—THIS NIGHT, at 11.

ON THURSDAY, 21st June.

MURVYA (GUN DIVER) ON THURSDAY, at noon.

ULLADULLA.—ON WEDNESDAY, at noon.

MERIMBULA.—ON WEDNESDAY, 21st June.

C. AND H. B. S. N. CO.—The steamship URAHA, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, secretary.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—THE MARATHA, from the Commercial Wharf, THIS DAY.

THE JESSIE, for the MANNING RIVER. For freight and passage, apply to Bate Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The clipper schooner FAIR TASMANIA, Capt. T. FULLER, has room for a few tons of light cargo, and will be despatched from the Flinders' Wharf, T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The Al clipper barque RIALTO, J. CURRIE, commander, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days.

For freight and passage, apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, & CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MORTON BAY.—The fine clipper schooner JANE LOCKHART, CLULOW, master, is now at rest loading at Campbell's Wharf, and will have quick despatch. For freight and passage, having superior accommodation, apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

ONLY VESSEL FOR LAUNCESTON.—The Al clipper barque BREADALBANE, J. M. KINLAW, master, is now loading at the Circular Quay, and having nearly all her dead weight engaged will have quick despatch. For freight and passage apply to N. CASTON, Macquarie-street, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

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To the Editor of the Herald.

Si.—Amongst the innumerable grounds of objection which religion and morals, public policy and common justice so powerfully suggest against State-aid, there is one of more painful and startling prominence, than that disreputable fact that the Roman Catholic Church of Ireland, both clergy and laity, have ever, with consistent firmness, unitedly repelled every attempt to bring their Church under the corrupting influence of the State. Many such attempts have been made, but one burst of indignant feeling has on every occasion repelled the encroaching lure. The Irish Church know full well that the Government of Ireland would make all their energies impotent, all their efforts and securities all their aspirations. Catholic Ireland, in short, I have the happiness of being enrolled, entertain a sovereign contempt for all jostlings amongst Churchmen for State precedence. They look with scornful contempt upon every effort made to fetter altar with political manacles, however gilded though they be. They have no scepticism in trusting to an equitable and impartial tribunal; who would muffle all their voices, but by their pastors, when such fulfiel their duty; but still less have they any misgivings in the restlessness of their religion, which must take root when they are lawfully established according to the Divine will. They would consider that any attempt to exact money for their clergy by force of law in place of Christ's love, would cast a blighting diabolism as well upon their zealous self-denying pastor as upon the majesty of the holy gospel; nor could they pass over with the same the mischievous suspicion, which all such clerical attempts must necessarily evidence, whereby the honesty and justice of Catholic flocks are denounced.

I can assure you, Sir, these are the genuine feelings which now sway almost the entire Catholic population of this colony. Their pastors are quite wrong in supposing that their people's liberality is not to be trusted. The Catholics of this land, at least the Irish element, view with traditional horror, every phase of clerical encroachment. They with a agonising sorrow, too acute to be named, at the horrors inflicted upon the land of their fathers by all such intolerable extortions. They shudder at observing their clergy in this land, would appear to give the least countenance to Ireland's curse, by a repetition here of the same hated political machinery.

With this view I now trouble you. I trust that this communication may at least be suggestive to Archishop Polding, and haply help to induce that Prelate to drop his efforts, and save his flock from any longer enduring the heart-burnings and rancour and malignity, which the eagerness to retain State-aid has so abundantly originated, to the sad distraction and division of the thousands committed to his spiritual charge.

I know no means more likely to effect such a desirable object, than by merely laying before the public the highest Roman Catholic authorities of Ireland.

The Irish Archishop Polding is not a Celt, still I entertain a full confidence that he will appreciate the importance of such testifying, and will strength feel that the Church of New South Wales should be the boast of no higher characteristic mark than a unity of purpose, and a unity of action through all her vast limits.

It has ever been the policy of the State to fetter the Irish Church with a grant of pensions. Before the Act of her Emancipation, statesmen almost insisted that the clergy should force themselves to be endowed. Why? because the body of the people of Ireland must necessarily entail a dependence which all aid from the State must necessarily entail. Thus the Church on one hand would enjoy political freedom by emancipation, but on the other would be sapped into quietness and vassalage by the professed gold! At all hazards the Irish spurned the adulterous overture, even though the horrors of penal exclusion from the rights of freemen still continued. State-aid, in the national judgment, was far too dear to be purchased even at the price of their full emancipation. Hence the point in the following extracts will be more clearly discernible.

The illustrious Bishop Doyle, in 1828, remarks in his famous letter to the Duke of Wellington, "A provision, as now spoken, is confessedly intended to attach the clergy to the State, by detaching them from the people and the people from them. No arrangement ought to be made intended so such an effect."

The Mayor said the same would be a sufficient description, which will render them liable to even a suspicion of being detached from the people."

A highly distinguished nobleman, Lord Anstruther, in a pamphlet, published in London in 1811, urged the policy of a State provision, voted annually by Parliament. The Dublin Review is well known as the organ of the following worthies—Hume, Wm. and other such eminent orthodox personages. Wm. the talented Review thus refers to Lord Anstruther's suggestion, in February, 1812:—"In the whole range of venial transactions practised amongst politicians of every class, there never was conceived, perhaps, a more offensive scheme than the one here openly proposed. It has already met the doom it well deserved. It has been denounced in language by no man so indignant by the clear and simple people of Ireland; and if the pretensions of the Catholic Church have not also expressed their rejection of it, it is because they passed unanimously at their annual meeting, four or five years ago, a resolution never to accept from the State a pension of this nature."

Dr. Kelly, the Catholic Bishop of Dromore, at a public meeting in Newry, in 1828, declared his sentiments: these were published by the "Liverpool Catholic Defence Society" for universal circulation. Dr. Kelly, in his speech, said, "At Casar's judgment seat." We have not offended any man in Ireland. We have respected it; we have not offended against the temple, for we have not coveted the wealth of the establishment. Were it tendered to us, we would reject the golden boon."

In consequence of a concordat between the Pope and the Protestant King of the Netherlands, in 1827, the Catholic Church was there endowed by the State, by a letter of Mr. O'Dwyer, a distinguished Irish gentleman, the result. This letter was read to the Irish Catholic Association of that day, amidst rapturous applause by O'Connell. Mr. O'Dwyer, in that communication, thus describes the lamentable bondage into which the ecclesiastics of the Netherlands were immediately plunged: "The clergy are so much afraid of drawing the displeasure of the Government upon them, that, in self-defence, they are obliged to confine themselves to the mere discharge of those functions which are peculiar to their order, and have not been allowed an excellent ecclesiastic, that he ventures upon a controversial sermon from his pulpit with fear, and that he is certain, if he attempted to impugn the justice of any of the rigorous enactments which are in force against his religion, he would either be placed under surveillance, or at once sent into prison."

Irish Catholics regard unanimously Dr. Cahill as one of Ireland's most gifted sons and most orthodox. His great oratorical eloquence, delivered a lecture at Boston in America, the "Irish Free State." A Catholic journal, reporting his lecture, says:—"The auditory were entertained with streams of oratory. The attempt of England to pay the clergy was listened to with breathless silence. He said, 'They would not take money from the enemies of their flocks, and that from the wolf. Had they done it, their flocks would not have known them with an English gold chain about their necks. Had they worn that gold chain, they all would have been taken for England's prime minister."

The great orator Sheehan, from amongst our countrymen for the noblest gifts of genius. After emancipation, it is well known he got into the British Parliament, and was made Privy Councillor. The Catholics of Ireland deplored him to plead before the English behalf of their claims. He did so in 1828, at a great county meeting, on Pensenden Heath, in Kent. The most celebrated jurist, Jeremy Bentham, said of this very speech: "So masterly an oration of low and vulgar as Mr. Sheehan, scarcely has it ever been heard."

Now, this great orator says, "You allege that we Catholics would be anxious to raise our Church upon the rain of yours—to strip your clergy of tithes. The whole body of Irish Catholics look upon a wealthy priesthood with abhorrence. They not only do not desire that their Bishops should be invested with Pontifical gourgeous and Prelatic pomp, but when this bill was introduced in order to make a small, and no more than a decent provision for the Catholic clergy, did they then, for the first time, consider their honourable poverty and the afflictions of the people to the seductions of the Crown? And how did the people act? Although a provision for the priesthood would relieve them from a burden, did they not depreciate their adulterous connection with power?"

The Catholics of Ireland well know that if their clergy were endowed with wealth, they would become a corrupt and profligate corporation of luxuriant, bloated with insolence, pampered with luxury, swelling with ascetic pride, and presenting, in their lives and persons, a

monstrous contrast with that simplicity and poverty of which they are now as well the practisers as the teachers. They well know that, in place of being the pious, active, and indefatigable instructors of the peasantry—in place of being their consolers in affliction, their resource in calamity, their preceptors and their guides in religion, the trustees of their interests, their visitors in sickness, and their companions in their beds of death—they may be the vain, supercilious, reckless, heartless trots of abandoned profligates, equally insolent to the humble and oppressed, to the great—who, from miscreant charlatans, would pronounce injunctions against pride and pomp, and from the *principes path de gloire*, would point to the steep and thorny way to Heaven! I solemnly and emphatically reiterate my asseveration, that there is nothing which the Roman Catholic Church of Ireland will regard with more abhorrence than the transfer of the establishment and corrupting revenues of the establishment to a clergy who owe their virtue to their poverty, and the attachment of the people to their dignified dependence upon the people for their support."

And, finally, we have seen that the whole batch of the Catholic bishops of impoverished Ireland have repeatedly denounced all State provision as the ever-to-be-dreaded infliction of a blasting and withering curse. One such declaration amongst a multitude is enough.

Now, this resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Catholic Bishops and Archbishops of Ireland, held at Dublin, October 11, 1843, as follows:—"The clerics of Ireland are determined to resist a measure calculated to create vast discontent, to sever the people from their pastor, and ultimately to endanger Catholicity in this country."

Nothing now remains but to say—in not Archishop Polding's policy in direct contradiction to the traditional declarations of the whole Irish Church—to the ineradicable impulses of all Catholic Irishmen—and to the well-being, integrity, and independence of the Roman Catholic Church in New South Wales?

We know what reply every loyal, independent, unselfish son of the Church would enthusiastically make.

Let them, State-aid be abolished—at once and wholly. Let not even a compensatory fragment of it be left, for even the endurance of that fragment would only be the most painful endurance of the reminiscence of a frightfully degraded and servile

people.

They were brought up by Alderman SUTTON and SNAPE, and received without remark:—

"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 9th instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on the west side of Nichols-street, at a cost not exceeding £35, be adopted."

"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 9th instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on the east side of Bourke-street, between Broughton-street and the South Head Road, at a cost not exceeding £108, be adopted."

"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 9th instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on the east side of Crown-street, south of Cambridge-street, at a cost not exceeding £60, be adopted."

"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 9th instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid in Liverpool-street, between Broughton-street and Darlinghurst Road, at a cost not exceeding £25, be adopted."

"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 9th instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid in Albion-street, between Bourke-street and Darlinghurst Road, at a cost not exceeding £25, be adopted."

"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 9th instant, recommending that Watt's-lane be ballasted, and kerbing laid, at a cost not exceeding £25, be adopted."

"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 9th instant, recommending that a pipe crossing be laid at the corner of Albion-street, between Liverpool-street and the roadway ballasted, at a cost not exceeding thirty-six pounds, be adopted."

"That the report of the Lighting Committee, received on the 9th instant, recommending that two public lamps be erected in Upper William-street South, be adopted."

"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 9th instant, recommending that a pipe crossing be laid at the corner of Albion-street, between Liverpool-street and the roadway ballasted, at a cost not exceeding thirty-six pounds, be adopted."

"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 9th instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on a portion of the east side of Mill-street, between Mill-street and the roadway ballasted, at a cost not exceeding £111, be adopted."

"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 9th instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on a portion of the east side of Mount-street, between Mill and Pymont streets, at a cost not exceeding £50, be adopted."

"That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 9th instant, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on a portion of the west side of Mill-street, between Mill and Pymont streets, at a cost not exceeding £50, be adopted."

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Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 17th June, 1862.

MAIL AND GOLD ESCAPE ROBBERY.—Whereas, it has been reported to the Government, that on the afternoon of the 16th instant, the Gold Escort from the Lachlan was attacked on the road between Forbes and Orange by a band of armed men, to the number of ten or twelve, and described as dressed in red shirts, red caps, and with sabres, who fired on, and wounded, the Police forming the Guard, opened the Mail Bag and Letters, and carried off a large amount of Gold Dust and Money: Notice is hereby given, that a reward of One Hundred Pounds will be paid by the Government for the apprehension and conviction, within six months from the date of each of the guilty parties: and a Pardon will also be granted to any accomplice in the above outrage, who shall give such information.

CHARLES COOPER.

Department of Public Works,

Sydney, 20th June, 1862.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration unless the name of the work for which it is intended is written on the cover.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.—Sydney Agents.—State table of lowest current rates to New Zealand and to England, at

Marine Surveyor, Captain R. F. Pocher.

18, Macquarie-place.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Capital, £100,000,000.

SYDNEY AGENTS.

This company has ever maintained a high character for its liberal and prompt payment of losses, and the under-signed are empowered to settle all claims in the colony.

CLASSE 1.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from £2 to £6, per cent. per annum.

CLASSE 2.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses or for purposes of trade from £6 to £10, per cent. per annum; and for retail trade in advance of 10 per cent. upon the published rates.

CLASSE 3.—Wooden buildings, in Sydney and suburbs, 10 to 15 per cent. per annum.

Surveyor—Mr. William Weaver, C.E.

LIFE BRANCH.

At the last annual meeting of this company a bonus was declared to the policy-holders (earned with profit) equivalent to 2 per cent. of the value of their policies for each year that have been current, a sum which we believe, exceeded by any life office.

The Actuary's report describes the statistical and commercial value of the Life Branch from the commencement, and exhibits an increase of business to an extent beyond the most sanguine anticipations which had previously been formed.

English rates of premium charged.

Life claims settled in the colony without reference to England.

Medical Reference—Dr. O'Brien, M.B.C.S.

Prospective, tables of rates, and forms of proposal, with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to LAUDIE, IRELAND, and CO., agents Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The premium received in this department in 1861, amounted to £22,415.

The Directors invite attention to the following advantages offered by the Company to persons taking out Policies for the benefit of themselves and their families.

PREMIUMS on plans adapted to the various wants of the public, INCLUDING AMONG OTHERS THE HALF-PREMIUM PLANES FAMILIAR TO THIS COMPANY.

Bonuses declared and guaranteed when the Policy is applied for.

NO LIABILITY OF PARTNERSHIP. The Bonuses not being contingent upon profit.

The Bonuses, after ten annual payments, may be applied to a future reduction of premiums.

TRUST FUND, or a fund for the benefit of Policies.

CLAIMS made in three months after the date of DEATH, but if wished, freely discounted in ordinary cases.

ANNUITIES, present and deferred, at liberal rates.

ENDOWMENT OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS; the rates of Premiums being on a moderate scale.

REVERSIONAL AND CONTINGENT Interests purchased on equitable terms.

Prospective, with detailed rates for Fire and Life Insurance, &c., on application to

A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary,

Margaret-street, Wm. W. Yarwood.

Construction of a Stone Wall for the New Wharf in Wollongong Bay

Mudre Road—1. Middle River

2. Two-tenths Finch

3. Cleaning between B.M. & 30 and 33

4. Culver Bullock to Ben Bullock

5. Growl River

6. Cherry Tree Hill Deviation (clearing)

7. "Murry's" Swamp

8. Cleaning between Cudgong and

Mudgee

9. Stoney Finch

Site for Public Free Library

Funding Pound, Haymarket

Supply of Building Stone, Maitland Gaol

Great Southern Road, 1st District—

6. Tenterfield Junction, Campbelltown—June 1862

7. From 11th to 35th Mile-stone

8. Construction of eight Culverts

Great Southern Road, 2nd District—

2. Camden Bridge to Thompson's Mill

3. Tenterfield—Lismore

4. Banrock—Lismore

5. South of Picton

6. Near Anderton's

7. Near Burgo Lock-up

8. Tenterfield—Lismore

9. Baker's Lane, Southwards

Great Western Road, 3rd District—

2. Near General Stewart's Gate

3. Rock's Hill

4. Milne's Farm to 1st Frederick's

5. Frederick's Valley to Orange

6. Floughman's Creek to Kit's Swamp

Construction of Bargo Bridge

12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 15th July.

Leasing Government Railways

1st November.

W. M. ARNOLD.

General Post Office, Brisbane, 9th May, 1862.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILED BETWEEN ROCKHAMPTON AND PORT DENISON.—TENDERS are invited for the conveyance of mail between Rockhampton and Port Denison by steam vessel.

Particulars are requested to state the amount of subsidy required for performing the mail service at the following ports:—

Either a month

Every six weeks

Or once in two months.

Also, to state the time at which they will be prepared to undertake the service, and likewise the tonnage, horses, power, name of vessel intended to be placed upon the line, and the accommodation for passengers and cargo.

Tenders will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the fifteenth day of July next.

THOMAS L. MURRAY PRIOR.

Postmaster-General.

A USTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—ENDOWMENT BRANCH.

The Endowments granted by this COLONIAL INSTITUTION, and by its only, are protected by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales in favour of the nominees, on the following scale:—

2 years, £200 of endowment 7 years, £500 of endowment 6 £ 1000 10 £ 2000 together with the bonus which may be added to them.

N.B.—This is the only Institution in Australia which grants a share of its to its members in private policies.

Table D—Annual premiums payable for £100 to be paid on a child attaining the age of 18 or 21 years.

PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR ENDOWMENT AT AGE.

ANNUAL PREMIUM.

Age at

16 21

Annual Premium.

Endowment £ 1000 £ 1500 £ 2000 £ 2500 £ 3000 £ 3500 £ 4000 £ 4500 £ 5000 £ 5500 £ 6000 £ 6500 £ 7000 £ 7500 £ 8000 £ 8500 £ 9000 £ 9500 £ 10000 £ 10500 £ 11000 £ 11500 £ 12000 £ 12500 £ 13000 £ 13500 £ 14000 £ 14500 £ 15000 £ 15500 £ 16000 £ 16500 £ 17000 £ 17500 £ 18000 £ 18500 £ 19000 £ 19500 £ 20000 £ 20500 £ 21000 £ 21500 £ 22000 £ 22500 £ 23000 £ 23500 £ 24000 £ 24500 £ 25000 £ 25500 £ 26000 £ 26500 £ 27000 £ 27500 £ 28000 £ 28500 £ 29000 £ 29500 £ 30000 £ 30500 £ 31000 £ 31500 £ 32000 £ 32500 £ 33000 £ 33500 £ 34000 £ 34500 £ 35000 £ 35500 £ 36000 £ 36500 £ 37000 £ 37500 £ 38000 £ 38500 £ 39000 £ 39500 £ 40000 £ 40500 £ 41000 £ 41500 £ 42000 £ 42500 £ 43000 £ 43500 £ 44000 £ 44500 £ 45000 £ 45500 £ 46000 £ 46500 £ 47000 £ 47500 £ 48000 £ 48500 £ 49000 £ 49500 £ 50000 £ 50500 £ 51000 £ 51500 £ 52000 £ 52500 £ 53000 £ 53500 £ 54000 £ 54500 £ 55000 £ 55500 £ 56000 £ 56500 £ 57000 £ 57500 £ 58000 £ 58500 £ 59000 £ 59500 £ 60000 £ 60500 £ 61000 £ 61500 £ 62000 £ 62500 £ 63000 £ 63500 £ 64000 £ 64500 £ 65000 £ 65500 £ 66000 £ 66500 £ 67000 £ 67500 £ 68000 £ 68500 £ 69000 £ 69500 £ 70000 £ 70500 £ 71000 £ 71500 £ 72000 £ 72500 £ 73000 £ 73500 £ 74000 £ 74500 £ 75000 £ 75500 £ 76000 £ 76500 £ 77000 £ 77500 £ 78000 £ 78500 £ 79000 £ 79500 £ 80000 £ 80500 £ 81000 £ 81500 £ 82000 £ 82500 £ 83000 £ 83500 £ 84000 £ 84500 £ 85000 £ 85500 £ 86000 £ 86500 £ 87000 £ 87500 £ 88000 £ 88500 £ 89000 £ 89500 £ 90000 £ 90500 £ 91000 £ 91500 £ 92000 £ 92500 £ 93000 £ 93500 £ 94000 £ 94500 £ 95000 £ 95500 £ 96000 £ 96500 £ 97000 £ 97500 £ 98000 £ 98500 £ 99000 £ 99500 £ 100000 £ 100500 £ 101000 £ 101500 £ 102000 £ 102500 £ 103000 £ 103500 £ 104000 £ 104500 £ 105000 £ 105500 £ 106000 £ 106500 £ 107000 £ 107500 £ 108000 £ 108500 £ 109000 £ 109500 £ 110000 £ 110500 £ 111000 £ 111500 £ 112000 £ 112500 £ 113000 £ 113500 £ 114000 £ 114500 £ 115000 £ 115500 £ 116000 £ 116500 £ 117000 £ 117500 £ 118000 £ 118500 £ 119000 £ 119500 £ 120000 £ 120500 £ 121000 £ 121500 £ 122000 £ 122500 £ 123000 £ 123500 £ 124000 £ 124500 £ 125000 £ 125500 £ 126000 £ 126500 £ 127000 £ 127500 £ 128000 £ 128500 £ 129000 £ 129500 £ 130000 £ 130500 £ 131000 £ 131500 £ 132000 £ 132500 £ 133000 £ 133500 £ 134000 £ 134500 £ 135000 £ 135500 £ 136000 £ 136500 £ 137000 £ 137500 £ 138000 £ 138500 £ 139000 £ 139500 £ 140000 £ 140500 £ 141000 £ 141500 £ 142000 £ 142500 £ 143000 £ 143500 £ 144000 £ 144500 £ 145000 £ 145500 £ 146000 £ 146500 £ 147000 £ 147500 £ 148000 £ 148500 £ 149000 £ 149500 £ 150000 £ 150500 £ 151000 £ 151500 £ 152000 £ 152500 £ 153000 £ 153500 £ 154000 £ 154500 £ 155000 £ 155500 £ 156000 £ 156500 £ 157000 £ 157500 £ 158000 £ 158500 £ 159000 £ 159500 £ 160000 £ 160500 £ 161000 £ 161500 £ 162000 £ 162500 £ 163000 £ 163500 £ 164000 £ 164500 £ 165000 £ 165500 £ 166000 £ 166500 £ 167000 £ 167500 £ 168000 £ 168500 £ 169000 £ 169500 £ 170000 £ 170500 £ 171000 £ 171500 £ 172000 £ 172500 £ 173000 £ 173500 £ 174000 £ 174500 £ 175000 £ 175500 £ 176000 £ 176500 £ 177000 £ 177500 £ 178000 £ 178500 £ 179000 £ 179500 £ 180000 £ 180500 £ 181000 £ 181500 £ 182000 £ 182500 £ 183000 £ 183500 £ 184000 £ 184500 £ 185000 £ 185500 £ 186000 £ 186500 £ 187000 £ 187500 £ 188000 £ 188500 £ 189000 £ 189500 £ 190000 £ 190500 £ 191000 £ 191500 £ 192000 £ 192500 £ 193000 £ 193500 £ 194000 £ 194500 £ 195000 £ 195500 £ 196000 £ 196500 £ 197000 £ 197500 £ 198000 £ 198500 £ 199000 £ 199500 £ 200000 £ 200500

